FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LLESHI GREETS ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE ON HOLIDAY

AU3124Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, Presidium chairman of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and president of the Revolutionary Council:

On the occasion of Algeria's national holiday, it is my pleasure to convey to you, in the name of the Albanian people, the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in my own name, the most cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the fraternal Algerian people and your personal happiness. We express the hope that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries may constantly develop and strengthen in future, in our mutual interest and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES NOTED

LD011936Y Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

["Warm Conversation With the People"--ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, 1 Nov, ATA--The campaign of the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly is successfully going on throughout Albania. Recently, this campaign entered one of its most important stages: The meeting of the candidates for deputies to the People's Assembly with their electors. These meetings, which have been transformed into a warm conversation with the people, are taking place in the atmosphere of a high political and revolutionary enthusiasm aroused by the elections, to be held on November 12, and the programatic speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha "proletarian democracy is genuine democracy," delivered at the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. These meetings are once more manifesting with all its force the military unity of the people round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. They draw the rich balance sheet of the successes scored over the last legislature and set out the brilliant prospects.

Speaking about these successes the candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly, the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania Adil Carcani, at the meeting with his electors in "Partizani" quarter of Elbasan city, said that our economy has assumed today such a development which successfully guarantees the construction of socialism self-reliantly in the conditions of the savage imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement. At a time when the capitalist and revisionist world has been gripped by the grave crisis, inflation, unemployment, price rise, which weigh down with every passing day on the labouring masses, such phenomena have never appeared and will never appear in Socialist Albania. It is a fact that the population has increased more than two and a half times over these 34 years of liberation, as compared with the pre-liberation period, a thing which testifies to the strengthening of our people's economy and the elevation of the well-being of our labouring masses. A distinct characteristic of the impetuous development of the economy of the country, is also the increase of the number of the working class. While in 1950 it accounted for 11 percent of the total number of the population, now it represents 40 percent of it. The fact that today Socialist Albania occupies the first place in Europe for the great number of births and the lowest mortality rate is also a success that brooks no comparison.

Consequently, the natural increase per 1,000 inhabitants of the population during the recent years has been about 4 times higher than the average of Europe.

Giving priority to the socialist industrialisation of the country, new projects, such as the "Light of the Party" hydropower station of Fierza, the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical complex, the "Enver Hoxha" automobile-tractor complex, have been built and commissioned.

Alongside the great successes in the socialist industrialisation of the country, our socialist agriculture has been developed at rapid rates. The agricultural production has increased two times more that the rate of the increase of the population. Full self-sufficiency in bread grain, closing the door to its imports, is a very great success for our agriculture and economy.

The construction of socialism in our country, Adil Carcani said further on, will continue at faster rates. The projects the Chinese revisionists left incomplete will be constructed self-reliantly, the other projects foreseen in this five year plan are under construction. Entire groups of cadres and working people are studying and designing many other industrial projects, of transport, agriculture, etc.

The meeting of the candidate for deputy, the worker Fejzie Kaja, with her electors in the district of Shkodra, was transformed into a cordial conversation. She said that this district gives in 34 days the same industrial production Albania turned out yearly before the war. As against 1960, the industrial production has increased by 3.9 times. High rates of development have been registered in the sector of agriculture and in other fields.

The chairman of the agricultural cooperative of Burizana in the district of Kruja, Muharrem Sefa, candidate for deputy, dwelling upon the transformations that have taken place in the cooperative of Burizana, said that during the last four years the production of bread grains in this cooperative has increased by 66 percent. Many other deputies have had meetings with their electors during these days. The electors, who took the floor at these meetings, expressed the determination that they will work with all their forces and will fight persistently to implement the teachings of the party to always strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, to carry into effect the tasks of the 7th Congress of the PLA and pledged that they will meet the November 12 elections as a single body and that they will give all the votes to the candidates of the Democratic Front.

BRIEFS

TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION--Metin Karaca, Turkish ambassador in Tirana, gave a reception on 30 October to mark the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey. Attending were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Llambi Zicishti, minister of health; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; and other guests. Also attending were heads and other officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU]

ALBANIAN ENSEMBLE IN ITALY--In the framework of a tour in Italy, the song and dance ensemble of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania arrived in Milan on 26 October. The ensemble is led by Misto Treska. The ensemble gave its first performance last night with very great success. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ROMANIA'S DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN

AU0117402 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On 1 November Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense and RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member. The meeting was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. [Sofia BTA in English at 1430 GMT on 1 November carries a similar report and adds: "A cordial and comradely conversation took place."]

Coman Departs Bulgaria

AU0117412 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense and RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member, departed Bulgaria. At Sofia airport, the delegation was seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee military department head; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army general staff; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; generals and officers. The delegation was given military honors.

UN REPRESENTATIVE EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN

AU0116112 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] New York, 1 Nov, BTA correspondent--"The Soviet initiative, which comes as a response to the legitimate and well-grounded demands of the non-nuclear states, is timely, useful and necessary indeed", declared Bulgaria's permanent envoy to the United Nations, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, in the first UN committee (on political questions and question of security), which since Monday has been looking into the new initiative of the Soviet Union for concluding a world convention on strengthening the guarantees of the security of the non-nuclear states. Expressing Bulgaria's stand, Mr Aleksandur Yankov pointed out that Bulgaria, together with the other socialist countries, has always declared herself in favour of the complete prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons which should be achieved as soon as possible. He recalled the numerous concrete proposals made by the socialist countries in this important sphere but drew attention also to the negative facts in the present international reality.

"So long as the ultimate goal (the complete ban on nuclear weapons) is not attained", the Bulgarian representative declared, "we should seek temporary measures to forstall the further proliferation of nuclear weapons with a view to reducing to a minimum the danger of a nuclear war. There is no doubt whatever that such partial measures are not a goal in themselves but should be regarded as fresh steps along the road leading to attaining the ultimate goal: The complete doing away with nuclear weapons."

In conclusion Mr Yankov announced that Bulgaria joins as a co-author the draft resolution proposed by the Soviet delegation on the question of concluding an international convention on strengthening the guarantees for the security of the non-nuclear states.

BEGIN, AS-SADAT NOBEL AWARD 'OFFENDS DIGNITY' OF ARABS

AU020905Y Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 2 Nov, BTA-- "Nobel Peace Prize for conspirators against peace and justice--one, the aggressor, the other, a capitulationist before the aggression? This offends the dignity of the Arab peoples who fell victims to the Israeli aggression and is a flagrant provocation against their right to a truly just and durable peace in the Middle East, a provocation against the entire progressive public," notes in a signed commentary RABOTNICHESKO DELO today in connection with the incredible awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1978 to Anwar As-Sadat and Menahem Begin for their alleged "merits" for establishing peace in the Middle East.

It is underlines in the commentary that they not only have no merits to this end but that their separatist moves are impeding peace and further complicating the Middle East conflict. "Mention deserves the fact that the 'positive initiative' of the U.S. President Jimmy Carter was also noted in the decision of the Nobel committee, but he was awarded no prize. Probably it was not necessary, his merit, though in the negative aspect, is well-known. All separatist moves and deals, whose target is to impose on the Arab peoples the predatory Israeli-American Plan, are inspired, directed and guided by the United States," adds RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The newspaper writes that Begin's biography comprises an act of genocide a la Hitler -- extermination of all the inhabitants of the small Arab village of Dein Yassin by Israeli bands personally led by Begin on the eve of the foundation of the Israeli state--April 9, 1948. Speaking of As-Sadat, RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes that he is not only a man who facilitates the plottings of Israel and the USA, but also their accomplice.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT TU DELEGATION--Sofia, 30 Oct, BTA--Official talks began here today between delegations of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by Mr Georgi Borgov, secretary of their Central Council and of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour (PEC), led by Mr Zacharis Philippides, member of the Executive Council of the federation. Information will be exchanged on questions of interest for the two sides. A cooperation plan for 1979 and 1980 between the two organizations will be discussed and approved. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH CSSR--A protocol on cooperation with the CSSR in the sphere of (?light industry) and public services has been signed at the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services in Sofia. The protocol provides for an increase in production sharing and for securing better cooperation between the scientific institutes (?of the two countries) during the next 2 years. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU]

PHARMACOLOGISTS CONGRESS OPENS--This morning, the first congress of Bulgarian pharmacologists was festively inaugurated in Sofia," Outstanding pharmacologists from the Soviet Union are attending, including Academician Anichkov, who has contributed greatly to the development of pharmacology in our country. "Scientists from the GDR, Poland, Hungary, the CSSR and other countries are also present." Prof Atanas Maleev, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, rector of the medical academy and first deputy minister of health, as well as other officials, delivered addresses. "Academician Sergey Anichkov greeted the audience on behalf of the foreign guests. He is a Lenin prize winner and honorary chairman of the International Pharmacologists Union." Academician Anichkov presented a memorial present and was awarded the "Centennial of Bulgaria's Liberation" medal, together with other Soviet scientists. Academician Anichkov was also appointed honorary chairman of the Bulgarian Pharmacologists Society. After the official ceremony, the congress began its work. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN PAVEL KOHOUT

Arrives in Austria

AU301425Y Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna (APA)--On Saturday, 28 October, Czechoslovak Playwright Pavel Kohout came to Austria via the Grametten Border crossing point where he will work in Austria for several months as a drama consultant to the Vienna Burgtheater. Pavel Kohout, 50 years old, is one of the leading representatives of the Prague Spring and one of the most prominent spokesmen of the "Charter 77." Since 1956 he has been a free-lance writer. In the past, Kohout has rejected an Austrian offer of political asylum. He declared that he respected the proof of human solidarity reflected in this offer but that he had no intention of leaving his country. Kohout has written 13 plays.

Vienna Radio Interview

AU301426Y Vienna Domestic Service in German 1138 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report on an interview granted on 30 October in Vienna by Czechoslovak Playwrighter Pavel Kohout]

[Summary] Pavel Kohout and his wife have come to Austria with very little luggage, to demonstrate that he intends to return. This morning he resolutely denied all newspaper reports that he wanted to emigrate from the CSSR. For this reason, Kohout does not want to grant any more interviews. He sent all journalists away and merely consented to outline his position in a statement for the Austrian broadcasting corporation:

[Kohout--begin recording] "I have not come to provide a show. I have not the slightest intention of making political headlines. Everyone knows my views as a citizen back home, or else one need not take interest in them at this particular time. In short, as long as I am traveling, I would rather appear on the cultural pages, or not at all. What I want here is to see, to hear, to feel and to catch up with what I missed in the past few years, without any fault on my part, and, I would like to test--also in the interest of my collegues at home and my compatriots--whether after Helsinki in a European country there is a third alternative for people holding different views, in addition to the two that are already knows: To sit at home, without living contact with the outside world, or to emigrate--both of which I regard as unnatural. I want to know whether it is possible to find something new, and what the price is, we shall see." [end recording]

Other, similar cases in the past few years mostly ended with the loss of Czechoslovak citizenship, while Polish and Hungarian critical writers have no difficulty in living abroad part of the time. "Thus the case of Kohout is to become a touchstone for the tolerance of Czechoslovak authorities." During his stay in the West, Pavel Kohout intends to direct a new one-act play at the Burgtheater--about a critical writer in Czechoslovakia--he wants to present a new novel, and to work on a theater project in the United States.

RUDE PRAVO ON VIENNA MEETING OF EMIGRANTS TIGRID, PELIKAN

LD201041Y Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov, CETEKA--"It is not the first and obviously neither the last time that post-February 1948 emigrant Tigrid has appeared together with post-August 1968 emigrant Pelikan; after all, the stage direction is the same and the money goes from the same treasury," RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The paper comments on a meeting of Czechoslovak emigrants in Vienna on the anniversary day of the fall of the Hapsburg Empire. The joint statement, read by Pavel Tigrid and urging the 'democratic governments' which actually sacrificed Czechoslovakia to fascism in 1938 to help it 'restore state and national independence' through a return to 'plural democracy', as it modestly describes capitalism, was signed by various Czechoslovak emigrants. Some of them left Czechoslovakia immediately after the defeat of fascism in 1945, the youngest ones are the recent 'human rights charter' signatories. RUDE PRAVO notes that they are linked not only by their nostalgic recollections of the past, but especially by ignoring the interests of the Czechoslovak people and even its decision by which it liberated itself from the Austrian-Hungarian yoke and formed its own independent state in 1918.

CONGRATULATIONS RECEIVED BY LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD312058Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have received further congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic and the 10th anniversary on the adoption of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation.

Cables of congratulations have been sent by the leading party and state representatives of Poland; Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewics; the GDR, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph; Hungary, Pal Losonczi; Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov; Romania, Nicolae Ceau escu and Manea Manescu; Cuba, Fidel Castro; Mongolia, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh; and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ton Duc Tang.

HUSAK RECEIVES THAI, LAO, CONGOLESE AMBASSADORS

LD011738Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, received Richard Eyeni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Congolese People's Republic in Czechoslovakia, at an inaugural audience at Prague Castle today. During the meeting they pointed to existing possibilities for further development of multilateral contacts. They highly appraised the active role played by the Congolese People's Republic in the endeavors of peoples striving for the same objectives to put an end to the vestiges of colonialism and racism on the African Continent.

Kanit Sricharoen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand in Czechoslovakia, today also presented his letter of credence to the president of the republic. When evaluating Czechoslovak-Thai relations, they noted that existing conditions for the promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation should be used in accordance with the principles of coexistence between states with different social systems, which would contribute to a beneficial expansion of mutual contacts, as well as to a more profound knowledge of the life and traditions of the peoples of the two countries.

Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received for an inaugural audience at Prague Castle Sot Phetlasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly discussion they stressed that both countries were firmly determined to continue their mutually advantageous cooperation and thus consolidate the unity of all the socialist countries in the interest of world peace. They underlined the identity of objectives and principled standpoints of the two countries on major international topical problems which they approached from a position of Marxism-Leninism. The reception of the new ambassadors at Prague Castle was attended by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and chief of the president's office, Frantisek Salda.

PREMIER STROUGAL LEAVES FOR VISIT TO GDR

LD011442Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal left today for Berlin for a friendly visit to the GDR. He is accompanied by Deputy Federal Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak, and other officials. Comrade Strougal's visit to the GDR is to contribute toward the further all-round development of bilateral relations, particularly the intensification of economic cooperation.

At Prague Ruzyne Airport the federal premier and his entourage were seen off by Deputy Federal Premiers Vaclav Kula and Rudolf Rohlicek and other personalities.

FOJTIK APPLAUDS CTK'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIALISM

LD302234Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 30 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik appreciated today the work of the Czechoslovak news agency, CETEKA, its contribution to the victory of the socialist revolution and the construction of socialism in the country, and its big share in the implementation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's policy.

Speaking to CETEKA Central Director Otakar Svercina, who he received on the occasion of the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak news agency, Jan Fojtik stressed that truthful and ready information on the domestic and foreign policy is of fundamental importance to socialism, and political reports will have a prime place also in the future. Otakar Svercina thanked for the high appreciation and assured Jan Fojtik that the whole CETEKA collectively will [word indistinct] no effort, knowledge of ability to fulfill its tasks set by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

MISUSE OF CRITICISM BY CLASS ENEMIES NOTED

LD021052Y Prague CTK in English 0941 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov, CETEKA--"Criticism and self-criticism are part of our socialist democracy and a form of the working people's participation in management," RUDE PRAVO writes today. The fact that criticism can be misused against socialism does not justify anybody to remain blind to shortcomings.

The "criticism," which appeared in papers, radio, television and film in 1968 was sheer persecution and demagogy, a class weapon of anti-socialism. Experience of those days taught the Czechoslovak people that such deformed criticism is impossible.

Refuting assertions that since the crisis-ridden years, only positive examples have been written or spoken about and criticism has been scanty, the paper says that the 1971-75 five-year plan period was the most successful in the history of socialist construction in Chechoslovakia and there is no reason to conceal this objective reality. But there are also negative phenomena, criticised by the last two congresses of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and every session of its Central Committee. Particularly the November 1974 and March 1978 sessions of the Central Committee were sharply critical of shortcomings. The class enemies are not in the least interested in sources of serious informations, RUDE PRAVO replies to those who say that our own criticism supplies information to the foes and socialism and bourgeois papers, and is misused in anti-communist campaigns. They welcome our every criticism and manipulate it in a remarkable manner. They do not write that we ourselves were critical, that criticism is our method of exposing shortcomings, but give the impression that they discovered something which is generally known in our country. Attacks of the anti-communist propaganda were especially strong this year in which Czechoslovakia commemorated significant anniversaries. It may be already said that the Czechoslovak ideological and political front was in the offensive and the use or misuse of the Czechoslovak anniversaries against socialism were a failure, RUDE PRAVO says.

LENART ATTENDS BUILDING PROJECT COMMISSIONING

LD012316Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the commissioning of an all-Slovak building project of youth--a farm for more than 1,200 dairy cows--a rally of working people in agriculture and of youth was held at the Aurora united agricultural cooperative in Dvory nad Zitavou today.

Jozef Lenart, head of the delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, congratulated in his address the builders on the successful commissioning of the project. He stressed that the commissioning of this all-Slovak building project of youth fulfilled the joint socialist pledge in honor of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He also noted that the youth of today--led by the Socialist Union of Youth--is a worthy follower and bearer of the important traditions of the progressive movement of older generations, and he pointed out that the present provides still greater scope for the self-realization of youth in safeguarding socially beneficial tasks.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK SUGAR BEET PROCUREMENT--The 10 Slovak sugar refineries procured 1,024 million tons of sugar beets by 24 October. One half of this amount has already been processed, yielding 55,000 tons of sugar. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 25 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

CURRENT POPULATION--Prague, 27 Oct CETEKA--Czechoslovakia has a population of 15,172,000 at the time of the 60th anniversary of its existence, October 28, 1978, the Federal Statistical Office has announced. Over the sixty years the number of inhabitants on its territory rose by 2,217,000, i.e. 17.1 percent. The population of the Czech Socialist Republic grew by 2.8 percent, to 10,265,000, and in the Slovak Socialist Republic the figures are 65.3 percent and 4,907,000 inhabitants. Out of the total 9,701,000, i.e. 63.9 percent are Czechs and 4,604,000, i.e. 30.4 percent are Slovaks. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1144 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD]

REPORTAGE ON CZECH PREMIER STROUGAL'S VISIT

Arrives, Meets Stoph

LD011612Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived in the GDR on a friendship visit today at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who welcomed his guest most cordially at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Willi Stoph introduced the following GDR personages to the guest: Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schultze and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the Council of Ministers and government representatives.

The official party of the CSSR federal premier includes: Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier of the federal government and chairman of the CSSR section of the CSSR-GDR joint economic committee; Andrej Barcak, federal minister of foreign trade; Zdenek Sedivy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Mecislav Jablonsky, federal deputy minister of foreign affairs; Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, and other officials. The talks between the heads of the governments of the two countries and other officials are scheduled to begin during the afternoon at the GDR Council of Ministers.

Mutual Topics Discussed

LD012250Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Talks between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal began this afternoon in an atmosphere of fraternal alliance and cordiality.

Present on the GDR side are Deputy Premier Dr Gerhard Weiss; Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle; and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, as well as other leading workers in other ministries, and other experts. Present on the CSSR side are Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik; Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak; and Deputy Foreign Minister Mecislav Jablonsky, as well as leading workers and experts from central state organs. Also present are Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, and Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal briefed each other on the achievements of their countries' working people toward the successful implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress. Willi Stoph spoke about the competitive movement and successes achieved as part of the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

The meeting focused on the further deepening of cooperation between both countries, primarily in the economic and scientific-technological spheres. In this connection, the importance of the regular meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, was stressed. These served the all-round development of relations between both parties and states and the consistent convergence of both peoples.

At the meeting, the chairmen proceeded from the points of the friendship treaty of 3 October 1977, and from the other stipulations laid down during the visit by a CSSR party and state delegation to the GDR in October 1977. They were able to note fruitful results during the agreements' implementation.

During the exchange of views on topical international questions, both sides emphasized that they would also in future strengthen the indestructible alliance and internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. They discussed measures for the continuation of the process of detente and its extension to the military sphere. They will also in future give active support to Soviet proposals in this respect. Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal condemned the growing endeavors by imperialist forces to oppose the process of detente, and rejected attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

Both sides expressed their concern about the situation that has developed in the Middle East, and supported the struggle waged by the progressive Arab forces to solve the Middle East conflict in accord with UN resolutions and the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They confirmed their unshakable solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people and strongly condemned the hegemonistic machinations by the Peking leaders against the Vietnamese people. The talks will continue tomorrow.

Stoph Hosts Dinner

LD012300Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2108 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"It fills us with satisfaction and pride that our cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and marked by the common alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community has brought considerable successes to our peoples, and that it has opened a tremendous future through the further consolidation of the material and spiritual resources to the common benefit." This was stated by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in his toast at a dinner in honor of Lubomir Strougal.

Everywhere it could be felt "that the solving of the great tasks is being purposefully tackled; tasks which were agreed by the GDR and CSSR party and state leaderships for the further deepening of the relations between our two states and peoples."

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation was developing successfully and dynamically. "In the spheres of ideology, culture, education, the health service and sport, our relations have become more manifold and richer. Travel without passports and visas has also developed further and is being highly assessed by the citizens of our states," Willi Stoph said. He pointed out that space cooperation was also bearing its fruits.

"All these successes are based on the trustful and traditional cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist fraternal parties," said Willi Stoph. "In this the personal contribution made by the general secretaries of our fraternal parties, Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, toward the successful development of our relations is of special importance.

"By the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR and CSSR work consistently for the realization of the agreed foreign policy of the socialist community of states for the safeguarding of peace and continuation of the process of detente."

We consistently pursue the aim to reach concrete progress in the talks on the halting of the arms race and for real disarmament. Supporting the Soviet proposals in this sphere we shall also in the future unswervingly strive toward the strengthening of the peoples' security and promote broad international cooperation. Willi Stoph concluded with the words: "From our very hearts we congratulate the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on its outstanding results and wish them further successes on the road outlined by the 15th congress."

Strougal Speech

LD012302Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2119 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance that came into existence this April is the main subject of our interest and content of the talks being held," said Lubomir Strougal, of the CSSR Government, in his toast.

He added: "Our cooperation is already traditionally exemplary in all spheres and mutually advantageous. We coordinate regularly all steps in the foreign-political sphere, where our countries defend the western border of the socialist world. In this we rely on the firm alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, on the interests and aims of the socialist community. We see in the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact as well as in the cooperation with the CEMA member-countries, the imperative of our foreign policy--the promotion of proletarian internationalism during our time."

Drawing attention to economic cooperation, Lubomir Strougal said: "We increase constantly the volume of our trade, which this year will reach the remarkable figure of nearly R2 billion. In this, however, the most important fact is that the share of specialised products and cooperative achievements increases consistently."

Lubomir Strougal stressed: "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic stand side-by-side not only as neighboring countries. We discuss joint steps in the implementation of the policy of detente, where it is high time to bring about an end to the feverish arms race and real disarmament. Both our countries have experienced the horrors of war, and have therefore a totally unselfish desire for peace and for an extension of political detente to the military sphere. We advocate with all our strength the implementation of all peace principles stipulated in the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time we decisively support the disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union, especially in the sphere of nuclear arms, which together with the neutron bomb represents a constant threat to peace not only in Europe, but also in the world." Lubomir Strougal expressed the wish that the present talks would also contribute toward the dissemination of the idea of peace to the world. We would like to contribute our share toward the strengthening of socialist authority.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS POTSDAM BEZIRK

LD011744Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In the course of his trip to the GDR, Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano is today visiting Potsdam Bezirk. This morning, he was guest of the Ludwigsfelde automobile works, where he was cordially welcomed by leading officials of the bezirk and the Ifa commercial vehicle combine.

Since the end of last year, Mozambique has been one of the many countries to which this plant supplies its W-50 trucks. These vehicles are playing an important part in transport development in the young People's Republic. The GDR will also assist Mozanbique with the construction of a goods vehicle assembly plant.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SWEDISH OFFICIAL

LD011648Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Wednesday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Ambassador Knut Thyberg, head of the political department in the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Ambassador Thyberg is in the GDR for official consultations at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. The consultations took place in a businesslike and open-minded atmosphere.

Both sides exchanged views on topical international questions. They agreed that political detente will last only if it is complemented by effective measures in the military sphere. Both sides stressed the need to halt the arms race, and in particular to urgently halt the production of all kinds of nuclear arms and to halt the production of and to ban all other means of mass destruction.

Oskar Fischer stressed the GDR's readiness to continue to contribute actively toward the further consistent development of relations with Sweden in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

Ambassador Thyberg declared that Sweden is also interested in the further expansion of cooperation on this basis. The talks were also attended by Eric Virgin, Swedish ambassador in the GDR.

OFFICIALS GREET VISITING NETHERLANDS CP DELEGATION

LD012314Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Following an invitation by the SED Central Committee, a delegation of the Netherlands Communist Party [CPN] arrived in the GDR led by its chairman, Henk Hoekstra. It includes Joop Wolff, member of the CPN Central Committee Politburo, and members of the Central Committee Jan de Boo and Rodolf Visser.

At Berlin airport, the guests were cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Ingeburg Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and by Egon Winkelmann, chief [as received] of the SED Central Committee department for international relations. The first meeting between the CPN delegation and a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen took place today.

JOINT TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DENMARK

LD012348Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The mixed commission for economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the GDR-Denmark ended its fifth meeting in Berlin on Wednesday.

Both sides paid tribute to the positive development of the bilateral economic relations as an important contribution toward the continuation of the process of detente and the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

The members of the commission discussed the expansion of trade and economic relations and industrial and technological cooperation. A protocol and a joint working program for 1978-79 were signed.

CONDOLENCES TO ROMANIA'S MANESCU AFTER PITESTI ACCIDENT

LD012302Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of condolences to Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu in connection with the tragic accident in the Pitesti petrochemical works.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL DESCRIBES SED ELECTIONS

LD020322Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0517 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Wednesday's editorial in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND describes the SED elections, which began today, as a highlight in the life of the party and an important social event.

The newspaper writes: "Over the coming 3 ½ months, more than two million members and candidate members of the SED will be discussing how to implement the policy of the ninth party congress, which is directed toward the interests of the working class and the people. They will adopt resolutions and elect the most reliable comrades as members of administrative bodies, under whose leadership what has been jointly agreed will be put into practice. This democratic procedure is a highlight in the life of our party and also an important social event in the development of our socialist German Democratic Republic. In honor of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the working people have launched a broad initiative, which lends special character to the party elections."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "Accountability means drawing up a balance sheet. Every party organization can prove in its sector that we have made good progress on the way to fulfilling the main task. The positive overall development in our socialist society is also expressed in the good results and experiences of bezirk, kreis or works collectives reflected in the rendered accounts. At the same time, skilled ideological work insures that our people become even more deeply aware of the significance of the 30-year development of the GDR, of its political, economic and cultural achievements and the basis principles of these successes.

"The dedication of all citizens and their achievements for our socialist fatherland--it is from this that the high quality of mass political education springs and which is its aim. In accordance with the tried and tested principle 'where there is a comrade, there is the party,' the party elections will, on all sectors of the front, help to deepen the active ties with the masses and to react constantly and with concern to their problems and needs. Party work is and always will be work with the people."

The newspaper underlines that "the party elections offer a good opportunity to acquaint all comrades even more thoroughly with the party's strategy and tactics and with the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the ninth party congress." As is always the case in the party, communist frankness will be used in "talking about how to assist all members and candidate members to greater ideological steadfastness and willingness to achieve high performance and to full acceptance of their own responsibility for putting into practice the decisions of the ninth party congress. Thorough evaluation of the results and constructive discussion of the future tasks will contribute to the further improvement of managerial work and inner party life."

And finally: "The number of communists coming to the fore as political militants and masters of their professions is increasing daily. The activity of its members, the further consolidation of the ideological and organizational unity and solidarity of the party collectives on the basis of the program and statute of the SED and its close links with the masses and their life are increasing the militant strength of our party. It thus meets the demands placed on the leading power regarding th further shaping of the developed socialist society."

AXEN PAYS VISIT TO PERMANENT BONN MISSION

AU271835Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Bonn: "SED Delegation Visits GDR's Permanent Representation in Bonn"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee delegation under the leadership of Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which had attended the DKP's Mannheim Congress, paid a visit to the GDR's permanent representation in the FRG on Tuesday. On the day before the delegation visited the birthplace of J.W. von Goethe in Frankfurt am Main. The SED Central Committee delegation arrived by air in the GDR capital of Berlin on Tuesday.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU271614Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Border Violator Arrested"]

[Text] On 24 October 1978 FRG citizen Manfred Rechenbach crossed the GDR state border in the area of Hagenow Kreis. He was detained and handed over to the competent GDR organs to establish the details of the border violation.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Algiers--The working party for industrial cooperation of the Algeria-GDR joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation in Algiers held its first meeting from 16-19 October 1978. The government delegations were led by Egon Hempel, GDR deputy minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, and Mourad Castel, general secretary in the Ministry of Heavy Industry of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. They laid down measures for building the agreed industrial projects and discussed basic matters of long-term industrial cooperation. The GDR will enlarge a major industrial complex in Algeria. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD]

AMBASSADOR RAJNAI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO CEAUSESCU

LD012252Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Bucharest, has presented his credentials to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Sandor Rajnai took up his important diplomatic post at the embassy a short time ago.

MEDICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH UK

LD012320Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 1 Nov, MTI--In the future Hungarian citizens visiting Great Britain and British ones staying in Hungary may make use of the receiving country's health service institutions on the same [words indistinct] of accidents, acute diseases and in situation when immediate medical treatment is required. This is laid down, among other things, in the Hungarian-British agreement on medical cooperation. The accord was signed in Budapest on Wednesday by Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz and by Roland Moyle, minister of state for health and social insurance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by Richard E.C.F. Parsons, ambassador of the United Kingdom in Budapest.

Under the agreement, concluded for the first time between the two countries, the exchange of information on the set-up of health service, on major results of medical research, and on the training and extension training of health workers would become regular. The two countries' specialists may make study-tours, as well as attend consultations and scientific conferences in each other's states.

The agreement also provides for making cooperation between health organizations and specialists more systematic and regular. The details of the contacts will be laid down later on in a 2-year work plan

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS SPAIN, RECEIVED BY CARRILLO

AU011835Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Visit by an MSZMP Delegation in Spain"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], an MSZMP delegation paid a visit to Spain 23-28 October 1978. The delegation was led by Janos Berecz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department. It included Deputy Department Chief Laszlo Fodor and Subdepartment Chief Laszlo Kovacs.

The delegation was received by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo. The delegation had talks with Executive Committee members Manuel Azcarate, Leonor Bornao and Nicolas Sartorious. It met with members of the PCE's parliamentary group and local party organizations, as well as with Ignatio Camunas, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

A communique has been issued on the talks. The two parties' representatives established in the communique, among other things, that an advancement of the forces of social progress and the struggle for national liberation is the principal characteristic of our era.

The communique emphasizes the importance of the development of bilateral and multilateral relations among the communist and workers parties. Systematic meetings facilitate a better understanding of each other's position and activities and contribute to a clarification of differences of views and a strengthening of comradely cooperation and mutual solidarity. Among others, new initiatives are needed which make possible joint acts of the communist and workers parties with the socialist and social democratic parties and Christian forces to the end of defending the achievements in international detente; curbing the arms race and promoting the cause of social progress.

The principles jointly accepted and proposals elaborated together at the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties provided a good possibility for consolidating cooperation among the fraternal parties. The communique notes that relations between the MSZMP and the PCE are developing in conformity with joint endeavors.

Both parties are interested in a fruitful development of relations between Hungary and Spain for the good of their peoples. The delegation returned home from Madrid on Saturday.

REPORTAGE ON DANISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Kadar

LD011539Y Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Oct 78 part 1 p 4 LD

[Mogens Auning dispatch: "Anker Jorgensen Discusses International Affairs with Kadar"]

[Text] Budapest--Yesterday Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen had a 90-minute discussion on international affairs with Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party.

The topics concerned the two countries' membership in the NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs respectively, detente efforts and how small countries like Denmark and Hungary can implement the idea of disarmament within their own system.

The talks took place in the Central Committee building in Budapest on the east bank of the Danube. After his meeting with Kadar, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said that the talks had been more open than he had ever experienced with leading figures in East Europe. When they talked of the possibilities of reducing rearmament, Kadar said: "Yes, we small countries cannot do much vis-a-vis the great powers--but we can make small noises [nyse]."

Kadar spoke of the fear in countries which results in continued rearmament. Anker Jorgensen referred to the fact that both Denmark and Norway--both NATO members--had refused the stationing of nuclear weapons in peacetime. He asked if anything similar could happen in a Warsaw Pact country? He received no reply from Kadar to this question. Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen referred to the Danish Armed Forces' modest numbers.

"We have 13,000 men in the army, what are Hungary's figures like?" he asked. "We must admit that we have relatively more soldiers in Hungary," Kadar said.

Anker Jorgensen said that with a little good will the individual Warsaw Pact countries could advocate a reduction of the great military forces. Janos Kadar said that the small Warsaw Pact countries could not live up to such an objective.

During his call on Hungarian President Pal Losonczi the previous day, Anker Jorgensen stressed the ever-increasing buildup of the Eastern powers' navies in the Baltic. He also pointed out this state of affairs to First Secretary Kadar and drew his attention to the increasingly offensive exercise activity, which the Warsaw Pact navies are carrying out close to Danish territory. Kadar had no comment to make on this question.

During his talks with Anker Jorgensen, First Secretary Janos Kadar mentioned that Hungary's population numbers 10 million but ought to be 15 million. Yet Kadar denied that the country entertains a desire for revised borders with its neighbors. He stands firmly by the Helsinki accords' stipulation to the effect that borders in Europe cannot be altered.

The issue of the many Hungarians who live in Hungary's neighboring countries is however one of the more sensitive in this part of the world.

In a talk with BERLINGSKE TIDENDE Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay said that 3.5 million Hungarians are outside the country's borders--1.8 million in Romania--and that this is a considerable strain on Hungarian-Romanian relations.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's visit to Hungary ends today. The call on Janos Kadar was the main political event. The rest was mainly protocol. The Hungarians, however, attach great importance to official visits from other countries, so for that reason Anker Jorgensen's visit has been of importance for relations between Denmark and Hungary.

Trade Discussed

LD011541Y Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Oct 78 part 1 p 4 LD

[Mogens Auning dispatch: "Group Examines Trade"]

[Text] Budapest--"Trade between Denmark and Hungary must become more dynamic," Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said during his official visit. Ambassador Hans Christensen, a foreign ministry expert on trade with Eastern countries, conducted the talks in Budapest during the visit. A Hungarian-Danish working group, whose members include about a dozen Danish trade people, has been formed. It is to deal with good contract proposals. The Danish side hopes to export textiles, electronic equipment and goods in the brewery and prefabricated construction industries. Hungary wants to sell Denmark agricultural equipment, fodder manufactured from straw, medical goods and plastics. In 1977 Danish exports to Hungary amounted to 244 million Danish kroner [Kr], about Kr50 million more than the previous year. Imports from Hungary amounted to Kr190 million. The first half of this year Danish exports have sharply declined, especially exports of fishmeal.

FIVE-YEAR RADIO AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD012030Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian Radio has concluded a new 5-year cooperation agreement with Yugoslav Radio and Television. The agreement was signed by Istvan Hars, head of Hungarian Radio, and Ivica Krizmanic, chairman of the Yugoslav Radio and Television propaganda committee and director of Zagreb Radio. They also signed the cooperation work plan for 1979-1980 between Hungarian and Zagreb radio.

DELEGATES ATTEND PEACE COUNCIL MEETING IN BUCHAREST

LD282332Y Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Oct, MTI--On behalf of the Hungarian Peace Council and the Hungarian national committee of European security and cooperation Jozsef Balazs and Laszlo Major are attending a meeting in Bucharest between October 30 and November 1 convened by the peace defence committee of the Romanian Socialist Republic and by the World Peace Council. At the conference the representatives of the peace movements of the states, which signed the Helsinki Final Act, will discuss the role of the masses and the peace movements in consolidating European security and in improving cooperation.

AUTUMN HARVESTING, SOWING PROGRESSING WELL

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Oct 78 p 1 WA

[Text] This week there were only traces of rainfall; throughout, the weather favored completion of extremely urgent agricultural work. Obviously, the farms were unable to overcome their 3-week lag, but the lag itself has been substantially reduced.

Sowing of winter barley has been completed throughout the country. Seventy percent of the area destined for milling wheat has been seeded as has 98 percent of rye. The seed was put into well-prepared soil; its germination and rooting is occuring evenly although the moisture content of the top layer of soil is lower than desirable at present.

The harvesting of fall crops is progressing well even on a national average. Thirty-five percent of the country's most important fodder crop, corn, is safely under cover, and the pace of harvesting is expected to accelerate within the next few days. Sunshine over the past week has reduced the moisture content of the corn by 4-6 percent. Despite this, harvesting requires great effort, because the remaining moisture amounts to 32 percent--twice as high as permissible for safe storage. Freshly picked corn must be dried everywhere and drying facilities are working day and night shifts. On a national average 40-45 percent of the sugar beets have been picked. Their sugar content is one degree higher than last year. The situation has been improved by the fact that it is now possible to begin stocking reserve beets in case fall rains interfere with this work later.

Vegetable gardens and fruit orchards have harvested 90 percent of their crops and are generally satisfied with their quality. The quality of the fruit is such that it promises to keep well. The vintage has accelerated throughout the country. Forty percent of the grapes have been picked and pressed. The brilliantly sunny weather this week has increased the sugar content of the world-famous Toaky-Hegyalja grapes, much more than all the preceding weather. In hopes of benefiting still more from such weather, vintners are delaying the grape harvest in this region.

JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

LD011100Y Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 31 Oct, MTI--"Our legal system is undergoing changes. Reformation of the fundamental regulations, which comprise all aspects of our society life, has been going on for years and is aimed at adjusting our legal system gradually to the requirements of building an advanced socialist society," said Justice Minister Dr. Imre Markoja at a press conference in Budapest on Tuesday where he spoke of timely issues of legislations and law enforcement.

"Preparation of the draft of the new penal code was preceded by a thorough analysis of the development tendency of social morals and consciousness, as well as of the present state and prospective trend of ciminal actions," the minister went on. The parliament's legal administration and justice committee will soon discuss the draft, and presumably in December it will be submitted to parliament. In relation with the penal code, the penal procedures act will also undergo slight modifications, and a new law decree on the execution of sentences is also to be passed. The modification of the 1968 act on legal offences is also on the agenda: Some minor legal injuries which today entail court action, will be reduced to petty offences. The proposals on modification of the legal offences act will be submitted to the Council of Ministers and to the Presidential Council by the March quarter of 1979."

Then Imre Markoja explained that the first code containing the comprehensive regulations of international private law is expected to come before parliament next year. The new law-passing of which is urged also by the development of the international division of labour and booming tourism--will provide a compass for the Hungarian courts how to decide in legal disputes which involve some "foreign elements."

The new law decree on modification of the juridical execution rules and on their uniform wording will make the execution procedure simpler and faster. The goal is uniformization of jurisdiction. The legislators are also contemplating the idea of putting an end to courts of labour operating separately from ordinary courts.

In the past ten years fewer legal rules of lower level were brought than earlier, still the number of ministerial orders and decrees topped 200 and 300, respectively, last year. Further steps have to be taken to hold back this "surplus" of legal rules. The minister pointed out that the more frequent than justified modification of the fundamental norms is still a problem.

Speaking about the timely tasks of economic legislation Imre Markoja underline: The economic units can only make and fulfill with success long-range plans and perform well-balanced work if they can reckon on the lastingness of regulations. In view of this the stability of legislation has to be sought also in the firld of economic management, even if this stability can only be temporary considering the five-year plans of the national economy and the changes of the economic life.

The ministry is analysing continuously the questions of development and modernization of justice organizations. It called the standard of lawfulness of the courts' activity exceptionally good. Last year, for example, over 1,100,000 court and noneourt cases awaited decision. In 80-83 percent of the cases the affected parties accepted the court award on first degree, and in 40 percent of the appeal court cases the ruling of the first degree court was confirmed, said Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja.

BRIEFS

SIMON LEAVES FOR CUBA--Budapest, 28 Oct, MTI--Headed by Hungarian Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon, a delegation left Saturday for Cuba to attend the 53rd session of the CMEA standing chemical industry committee. The agenda includes items like measures of execution of the complex program and the long-range cooperation program, reports proposing the establishment of factories in cooperation by the member states, thematic plan of the committee's work in the years 1978-1980. Questions of technical-scientific cooperation in the chemical industry, and in the paper and cellulose industries. Simultaneously with the session Hungarian-Cuban chemistry talks will also take place. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 1 NOV

AU012045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov, AGERPRES--The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place in Bucharest, on November 1, under the chairmanship of RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu.

Participating as invited guests in the proceedings were the first secretaries of the county party committees, cadres of ministries, central institutions and mass organizations, chief editors of the leading press, who are not members of the CC of the RCP.

The Central Committee examined and unanimously approved the education bill, appreciating that it accords with the decisions of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 1977, regarding the development and improvement of education, its integration with production and scientific research, its foundation upon new, revolutionary bases.

The bill emphasizes the profoundly democratic character of the Romanian education, ensuring the access of all citizens, irrespective of nationality, to schools of all levels, guaranteeing the achievement of the ten-year compulsory education. The plenary meeting stresses that the education bill marks an important step ahead in the development of the Romanian school, in the improvement of the instructive-educational process, in raising the quality of the whole education.

The plenary meeting decided that, after the public debate concludes, the Executive Political Committee should operate the adequate improvements in the bill, then submit it for approval to the Grand National Assembly.

The plenary meeting unanimously approved the bill on the formation, planning, destination and paying in of the profits, elaborated in conformity with the measures established by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 22-23, 1978, regarding the improvement of economic-financial management and planning. The bill stipulates the obligation of the socialist units to unfold their whole activity under conditions of high efficiency, so as to completely cover their expenditures out of their own incomes, to get profits out of which they should be able to secure for themselves the necessary means for development and equally to contribute to the formation of the centralized state fund. The bill also includes the modalities of formation, planning as also the destination of the profits in agricultural production, cooperatives, the handicraft and consumption cooperatives, as also in the sector of small individual craftsmen.

The CC of the RCP established that the bill, once made final, be submitted for approval to the Grand National Assembly, and its provisions start being applied on January 1, 1979.

The plenary meeting approved unanimously the programme on the population's supply in the fourth quarter of 1978 and the first half of 1979. As compared to the relevant previous period, the programme of supply stipulates growths between five and eleven per cent with the staple foodstuffs--bread, meat and meat products, edible oil, sugar and sugar products, milk and dairy, fish and tinned fish, potatoes, tinned vegetables, fruit--as also important growths with the main industrial goods.

The plenary meeting emphasized the fact that the necessary stocks are ensured, as also every material condition for the integral implementation of this programme provisions. It expresses the objective, real possibilities of the national economy and ensures a rational growth of the consumption of farm produce.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP debated the conclusions of the control on the infringements perpetrated in the Piatra Neamt Municipality in the construction of privately privately-owned houses, on the abuses and serious violations of the legal provisions, of the socialist ethics and equity. Based on the decisions of the Executive Political Committee, the illegal constructions were stopped, the credits received from the state by infringing the law were withdrawn and the paying back of the respective amounts of money was ensured. Likewise, the houses built and appropriated by illegal means will be possessed by the state and assigned to the personnel directly working in production in the Piatra Neamt Municipality, and the buildings of the Durau resort will be assigned to the Ministry of Tourism.

For the serious deviations from the principles and rules of the party, from the socialist ethics and equity, Stefan Bobos ex-first secretary of the Neamt county party committee was unanimously excluded by the plenary meeting from the ranks of the members of the Central Committee, as also from the party. Likewise, for the serious responsibilities incumbent on Gheorghe Ibanescu in the perpetration of these infringements, the plenary meeting destituted him from the office of first vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Neamt County People's Council and he was given the vote of censure with warning.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP decided that the report of the Central Council of Workers' Control, the measures taken and the conclusions drawn from the discussion within the plenary meeting of these serious infringements in the Neamt County be debated in all party bodies and organizations, with a view to inducing a strong current of opinion against the tendencies of upstartism, of getting rich by dishonest ways of the party cadres and members, for heightening party-like exigency vis-a-vis the moral behavior of communists, in the application of the rules and principles of socialist ethics and equity.

Likewise, the plenary meeting decided that some modifications be operated in the legislation regarding the regime of housing construction.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting, referring to a series of concrete tasks regarding the translation into life of the plan provisions for the next year, which will be submitted for endorsement to the current GNA session, of the whole five-year plan.

The speaker stressed the need for intensified efforts of all working people in industry in view of realizing an additional programme of faster socio-economic development of the country and of the programme of more marked growth of the working people's living standard, set by the RCP national conference.

In connection with these important targets, Nicolae Ceausescu traced to the CC of the RCP, to all party and state bodies, the cadres and working people in economy, the task to more energetically work for a more substantial cut in the material consumption, in the material expenditures of production.

The carrying through of the tasks of saving the raw and auxiliary materials, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, is of decisive importance for raising the efficiency of our economic activity, for increasing the profits of the enterprises, for the proper application of the new system of self-management and self-administration of the economic units.

The speaker insisted on the need for a resolute cut in the energy consumption which, estimated in tons of oil, makes Romania rank now among the countries with high fuel consumptions. Stressing that saving fuels and energy is one of the basic problems of economic development of Romania, now and in a long run, Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the tendency toward irrational consumptions, the wrong conception according to which the energy consumption should always be ahead of the growth of industrial output--a conception generated at its time by the so-called consumption society, but which is presently being severely revised by the developed capitalist countries themselves.

Pointing out that the struggle for cutting down the fuel and energy consumption is not a conjunctural campaign but a problem of orientation of the very structure of the national economy, of future economic development, on which depends the continual raising of the people's living standard, Nicolae Ceausescu requested all party and state bodies to unfold vast activity for the improvement and modernization of the technologies in view of securing a lowest possible energy consumption in all industrial branches.

Nicolae Ceausescu also emphasized the need for strengthening the sense of responsibility throughout the economy, for the utilization with utmost efficiency of the productive means. The speaker requested higher exigency and responsibility vis-a-vis the proper up-keep and operation of all productive capacities, all necessary measures to be taken to avoid breakdowns, accidents, breaks in the use of some machinery and equipment, for strengthening order and discipline, the technical control in all productive units, in all shifts. Tasks of utmost importance are incumbent in this respect on the executive cadres, on the experts responsible for the normal, constant operation of all installations and equipment, of all economic units.

Of outstanding importance, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, is the clarification of all these problems with the broad mass of the working people, the education of all working people in the spirit of rigorous observance of the rules of consumption, of the rules of rational utilization of the material means of our economy, the development of lofty conscience in view of waging uninterrupted struggle for the continued reduction of the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, of energy, for intensified efforts toward getting better economic results with smaller means. It is only this way, he specified, that we will be able to secure the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the eleventh congress, of the party programme of socio-economic development of the homeland, of helping Romania's fastest possible passing from the stage of a developing country to that of economically medium-developed country. It is only this way that we will be able to secure the objective of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, the continous rise in the people's welfare, the continued strengthening of homeland, of its national sovereignty and independence.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ITALIAN TELEVISION

AU0119302 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov, AGERPRES--As already reported, President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 19 Italian publicist Massimo Olmi, foreign policy columnist, special envoy of the Italian Television, to whom he granted an interview, released on November 1.

Answering the questions of the Italian publicist, the Romanian head of state said:

The Romanian people celebrated last year the centenary of winning the national independence, an historic moment in the development of the Romanian nation, the outcome of the fight fought for centuries on end against foreign domination and oppression, for its right to be the master of its destiny, to build its life as it wishes to.

We also celebrate on December 1 this year 60 years since the foundation of the unitary national state, since the union of Transylvania with Romania--a natural continuation of the fight against foreign oppression, for the unity of the Romanian nation, for its free affirmation among the world peoples.

I have to mention that the unitary national state was built under conditions of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, on whose ruins a number of national states emerged in the centre of Europe, this also [word indistinct] the achievement of our national unity--the century-old dream of the Romanian people.

All these events are the direct outcome of the (?struggle) waged by the people's masses, of the people's wish and will to achieve its national unity, to live in a unitary national state. I must also mention that the achievement of the unitary national state opened up new horizons to the development of the productive forces, of science and culture, to raising the general level of civilization of our whole people. I should however not offer a complete image if I did not mention also the fact that after the foundation of the unitary national state, a good deal of the people's riches remained in the hands of foreign monopolies. As a matter of fact, till the 1944 national anti-[word indistinct] and anti-imperialist armed insurrection, the Romanian people was not able to really and fully enjoy independence. It is only since all forms of dependence on foreign monopolies, on imperialist countries were liquidated for good, and all national riches became the property of the people, that we can speak of genuine national independence, of conditions afforded for the attainment of the people's aspirations after fully mastering its destiny, and building its life freely, as it wishes to, without any foreign immixture.

The beginning of the construction of socialist society, the successes recorded in the building of the new social system, the progress of the productive forces, of science and culture, the raising of the people's living standard have consolidated and enhanced the development of the nation, strengthened the unity of the people, the might of the unitary national state, its independence and sovereignty.

Given our own experience, we can say that any nation's progress and civilization are closely linked to the liquidation of foreign domination, to the winning of the independence, to the people's possibility to develop freely, self-dependently. That is why, in our whole activity we firmly back the peoples fighting against foreign domination, for independence and sovereignty. We consider that securing national independence is in the contemporary world a decisive factor of the policy of social progress, of international peace and collaboration.

Romania most consistently acts for the establishment internationally of relations of full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, observance of every people's right to be master of its national riches, of its own destiny, to build its life as it wishes.

Referring to another question, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

Living on Romania's territory, just as on that of almost all states in Europe, or at least of all states neighbouring Romania, are also citizens of other nationalities. It is known that over 88 percent of Romania's population is of Romanian nationality. Less than eight percent are citizens of Magyar nationality, and the others--Germans and other nationalities.

The Romanian Communist Party has always, even in the years of underground activity, declared firmly for fully equal rights of all citizens of the homeland, irrespective of nationality. With the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection, with the beginning of the democratic development of the Romanian state and then with the socialist construction, the principles of fully equal rights have come true.

The country's constitution, other laws include specific provisions as to the rights enjoyed by all citizens of the homeland, to their full equality. Specific mention is made in this respect of the rights enjoyed by the coinhabiting nationalities.

Practically speaking, there is no discrimination either in laws or in concrete reality, as to nationality, religion, sex or others. As a matter of fact, this is precisely one of the fundamental gains of our socialist system.

I would like to mention in this respect that all coinhabiting nationalities, all citizens of the homeland, are secured the right to work, to education, the possibility of full assertion of the personality in all domains of social life. Schools at all levels operate in the mother-tongue of the nationalities, and each young one, each citizen has the right and benefits of the material conditions needed for learning in his or her own language. As a matter of fact, from the education bill, now being submitted to public debate, you can see that these rights are laid down in all clearness. He who visits various localities of Romania inhabited also by nationalities can see for himself that this is actual reality.

Likewise, deputies belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities are on the state administration, the commune, town and county people's council. Where the population of other nationalities is a larger or majority population, even the offices of mayor, chairman of commune, town, county people's council, are held by citizens belonging to the respective nationalities. The Grand National Assembly, too, has deputies representing the coinhabiting nationalities. There is press, literature and there are theaters in the languages of the nationalities. I could list many such achievements which demonstrate that everything that is laid down in the country's constitution, in Romania's laws is being implemented in practice. I have stated on other occasions, and I do it now, too, that I would like also the citizens of Romanian or other nationalities in other countries to enjoy at least the rights enjoyed by citizens of other nationalities in Romania.

I would also like to mention that, setting out from the revolutionary principles of our state, we consider that securing these principles alone, is not enough, we therefore do everything to secure to all citizens--hence, also to the citizens of other nationalities--the necessary material conditions for the exercise of their rights. We work especially for the socio-economic development of all regions, of all counties and localities of the country. We consider that it is only to the extent to which equal conditions are secured for work and participation in socio-economic life, that fully equal rights can be ensured. We do everything for the equal participation of the working people, irrespective of nationality, in running all compartments of activity. The harmonious development of the productive forces as also the strengthening of the socialist democracy--through the foundation of broad bodies for the working people's participation in management, irrespective of nationality--provide a novel, broad basis, unique in its kind, for the progress of society. The participation of all citizens, inclusive of those of various nationalities, in governing the society, ensures the purposeful building of their own future. This explains the strong unity of our entire people, of all working people, irrespective of nationality. This explains their full support to the home and foreign policy of Romania, a policy which fully harmonizes with the interests of our nation, of all citizens of the homeland, irrespective of nationality.

CEAUSESCU GREETS BOUMEDIENE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011623Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to President Houari Boumediene on the national day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

I express my conviction, the telegram of Romania's president reads, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue developing ever stronger, to the benefit of the Romanian and Algerian peoples, of peace, liberty, national independence and understanding among peoples, for the building of a new international economic order.

GIOSAN, ANDREI MEET FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT

AU0116l3Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, today had a meeting with Alain Poher, president of the French Senate. They discussed the good relations of friendship between Romania and France, and stressed the role played by parliamentarians in further developing these relations as well as cooperation and collaboration between our countries, and between the Romanian and French people.

The French Senate president also met with Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, today. They discussed matters pertaining to opportunities for further expanding Romanian-French relations at various levels in the interests of the both countries and peoples and of the cause of peace throughout the world.

Ceausescu Receives Poher

AU0121O0Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2048 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov, AGERPRES--There are wide possibilities for deepening and diversifying the trade exchanges, the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, the cooperation in industrial production, and in other domains of mutual interest between Romania and France. This was said during an interview President Nicolae Ceausescu had in Bucharest, today, with the president of the French Senate, Alain Poher, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. On the same occasion, the sides expressed satisfaction at the continuous development of the tight, traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and France, and stressed the contribution the parliaments of the two countries can make to intensifying these relations.

Approached were also aspects of the current international situation, the two countries' interest being expressed in collaborating ever more actively in the world arena for securing the peace and security on the European Continent and the world over.

At the same time, the importance was stressed of establishing new inter-state relations, grounded on equal rights and equity, on non-interference in internal affairs, on the principles of observance of each nation's independence and sovereignty, of the efforts for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order that should ensure the unhampered development of all peoples and the stability of the international economic situation.

MUGABE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU011735Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union led by its chairman, Robert Mugabe, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. Upon arrival the delegation was welcomed by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, Vasile Musat and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and by party aktivists.

SCINTEIA SCORES ISRAEL'S SETTLEMENTS POLICY

AU011621Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

["Illegal Measures, Opposing the Interests of a Just Solution of the Middle East Situation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov, AGERPRES--This is the opinion of SCINTEIA newspaper on the decision of the Israeli Government regarding the settlement of an extra number of inhabitants in Cis-Jordan and Gaza as well as the project to transfer the headquarters of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and of the Foreign Ministry in the Arab section of Jerusalem.

In an article published in its issue of today, the most important Romanian daily writes:

Romanian public opinion, as well as wide spheres of the world public opinion, express their deep concern with these decisions. These measures are obviously in flagrant contradiction with the principles and rules of international law of the UN resolutions and they can only be classed as unacceptable, completely opposing the needs of settling a just, lasting peace in the Middle East. These actions may lead to aggravating new complications and contradictions, to feeding the disagreement and tension factors, and by so doing, to raising new obstacles in front of the political settlement of the Middle East situation. That is why public opinion in Romania forcefully disapproves of these measures.

One of the essential conditions of solving peacefully the conflict, is the Israeli retreat from the occupied Arab territories. Increasing the number of inhabitants in the illegal settlements of Cis-Jordan and Gaza actually means consolidating the Israeli occupation in the Arab territories obtained by means of force, and severely endangering peace.

These measures will further render more difficult finding a solution for the Palestine people, ensuring its right to self-determination, inclusive of forming its own national state. The course of events shows that the Palestine problem is the corner stone in solving the conflict in the Middle East, and unless it be solved, lasting, just peace in the Middle East is not possible or conceivable.

At the same time, the decision to transfer the governmental headquarters in the east, occupied sector of Jerusalem gives rise to most serious problems, runs counter to Resolution 242 of the Security Council and cannot be accepted in any form. This is why the measures taken by the Israeli Government raise new obstacles in front of the general settlement of peace in the Middle East, have highly negative implications on the cause of peace and security in the region.

Socialist Romania is well known to have been granting special attention to settling a lasting, just peace in the Middle East to have been militant with unabated consistency for a principled, constructive and overall solution to the problems in the zone that affects very mcuh the international political climate. Clearly asserting this stand once more, RCP secretary general, president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed: "The road to peace in that region must lead to the Israeli retreat from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, to solving the problem of the Palestine people by recognizing its right to self-determination--the establishment of an independent state of its own included--to ensuring the independence, sovereignty [word indistinct] integrity of all states in that area."

The measures announced by the Israeli Government as regards the consolidation of the Israeli settlements in West Bank and Gaza and the moving of the government headquarters to East Jerusalem led to the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. The Romanian people consider it absolutely necessary that Israel should reconsider its position, give up these illegal measures, put an end to any action contrary to the interests of peace, of the peoples in the region.

It is necessary that Israel should immediately start withdrawing the troops from all Arab territories after the 1967 war, the dismantling of the settlements in the occupied territories and halting any new implantation. This accords with the cause of peace in the Middle East, with the interests of all peoples in the region, of the Israeli people included. Romania considers that it is now more necessary than ever that the efforts be intensified for the promotion of a just and durable solutioning of the Middle East issues, with securing to all peoples in the region the possibility to focus their resources and energy on their free development on the road of economic and social progress.

UN DELEGATE PRESENTS ROMANIAN STAND ON NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

AU012056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 1 Nov, AGERPRES--Presenting at the UN the Romanian stand as to the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the security guarantees for the non-nuclear states, Ambassador Constantin Ene highlighted that the guarantee of security for all individual states, as well as of the overall international security, is the nuclear disarmament, banning the nuclear weapon and completely eliminating it from the military arsenals. These are the reasons causing Romania to have been firmly supporting the priority of nuclear disarmament. After stressing, by means of examples that with the passing years Romania has militated consistently for firm actions guaranteeing security for the non-nuclear states, the Romanian representative said that the security guarantees for the non-nuclear states should either be solemn declarations or international conventions stipulating the commitment of the nuclear-weapon-possessing states to never, under no circumstances, use or threat the use of nuclear weapon against a non-nuclear state. In this perspective, the speaker said, the Romanian delegation at the present session of the General Assembly hails the project of convention tabled by the Soviet Union.

Romania considers, Ambassador Constantin Ene further said, that the conclusion of an international convention on guaranteed security for all non-nuclear states meets present necessities, that politically it might have positive effects on the world climate, and considers it as one of the efforts made for completely eliminating force and the threatened use of it from the international life.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA SIGNED IN LA PAZ

LD011014Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov, TANJUG--A trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Bolivia was signed in La Paz last night. For Yugoslavia, the agreement was signed by a representative of "Progress", the enterprise named the Yugoslav-Bolivian foreign trade coordinator by the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce. The agreement is valid for two and a half years. Yugoslav imports from Bolivia will include coffee, cocoa, metal and other goods, and exports to Bolivia will include products of the iron and steel industry, the non-ferrous metal industry and the engineering industry, electrical and mining equipment, transport vehicles and building construction machinery.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER CONSIDERS DEVELOPMENT POLICY, TAXATION LAW

LD011728Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, which met today under the chairmanship of Zoran Polic, agreed that protagonists of implementation of the 1979 development policy faced very complex and important tasks. This point was also brought out in the report submitted by Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning. Because of the importance of the coming year's tasks, the chamber expects organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and other social factors to invest maximal efforts in fulfilling the 5-year plan as completely as possible, to thoroughly examine their development plans and coordinate their commitments and expenditure with their likely income, as well as to undertake measures for stepping up labor productivity and consolidating the accumulation capability of associated labor. These are the basic requirements for implementing economic stabilization and socioeconomic development tasks.

Explaining these conclusions on behalf of the Committee for Social Plan and Development Policy, Ljubo Babic positively assessed the fact that the assembly debate on our country's development policy next year, a key year of this medium-term plan period, had begun early. Examination of the so-called working version of the draft resolution and of the first estimates of the 1979 budget enabled the timely submission of these documents and accompanying analyses to the SFRY Assembly working bodies. This method of work in preparing the development policy acts is useful and should continue to be applied whenever possible.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces also concluded that during the first half of November it would continue to examine the draft resolution on 1979 development policy and other acts which are being adopted at the same time. Coordination of the standpoints of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces concerning the drafts of these acts will begin in this chamber's committees on 6 December. This coordination work will continue until 15 December so that the Federal Executive Council may prepare and submit the draft of these acts to the SFRY Assembly before 20 December.

Although the Committee for Finance of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly had been in permanent session from 0900 to 1700 today, the republics and provinces had not reached agreement on the proposed change in the law on taxation of products and services in circulation.

This proposed law, therefore, was "removed" from the agenda of today's session. Explaining to the delegates why the law had been "removed" from the agenda, Milija Kovacevic, chairman of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces Committee for Finance, stressed that the delegates who were committee members respected the significance of this law's text, but despite this, conflicting attitudes arose which meant that agreement could not be arrived at today. Milija Kovacevic said that coordination would continue next week with prospects of a favorable outcome.

Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, also took part in the debate, and acquainted the delegages with the effect that the text of this law would have on rebalancing the 1978 federal budget, as well as on the extent of the 1979 federal budget. The Federal Executive Council, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, would do all that was required to ensure the necessary agreement of all republics and provinces to the text of this law, Kostic said.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL ENDORSES 1979 SOCIAL PLAN

LD012050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--As reported today, at its session yesterday the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina endorsed the draft resolution concerning the policy of implementing the Yugoslav 1976-1980 social plan in 1979. It is noted that the basic orientation for implementation of the medium-term plan next year was acceptable because, among other things, it insures further stabilization, consolidation of the economy's accumulation and reproduction capability and the overcoming of shortcomings in distributing social product and income. It also insures promotion and incentives for commodity exports and other forms of economic relations with foreign countries.

At this session, the council also approved the resolution draft on the policy of implementing the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the period 1976-1980, in 1979. It was assessed that the basic conditions had been established to enable a dynamic economic activity, especially in industrial production, primarily based on increased labor productivity and on more economical and efficient economic operation, to be continued next year.

On the basis of these assumptions and orientations, it is hoped that a 7.5 to 8.1 percent growth of our economic social product can be attained. The physical volume of industrial production should grow at the rate of 8 to 9 percent, while commodity exports should go up 5 to 7 percent and import of goods 3 to 4 percent. It is envisioned that total investments in fixed assets will rise by about 7.1 percent, investments into the economy running at the rate of 7.3 percent. Growth of the real standard of living is anticipated to amount to 6 percent. These assessments regarding the republic's development estimate that the number of employed workers in the social sector will go up by 3.7 to 3.9 percent, and social labor output by 3.7 to 3.9 percent.

ACTIVITIES AT REPUBLICS' TRADE UNION CONFERENCES REPORTED

Bosnia-Hercegovina Congress Program

LD012048Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Sarajevo--The 5th Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina ended in Sarajevo today.

The delegates discussed and adopted the main congress document--an action program of tasks of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the struggle to develop socialist self-management socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management--and the report on the work of the republican council and of the supervisory committee during the past 4 years.

At the second plenary session this morning, the delegates approved the report on the work of the three commissions which discussed this organization's tasks in developing self-management income relations and in the material development in associated labor, tasks on promoting the standard of living, work protection and mutual relations in associated labor, and tasks on organizational and action training of the trade unions. The report of the congress commission for petitions and grievances was also approved.

The congress approved the election of members of the republican Trade Union Council. After the congress, at the first constituent session of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Ante Budimir was reelected council president. Branko Sotra, Kemal Karacic and Vlatko Cosic were elected vice presidents and Enver Filipovic was elected council secretary.

Vejseli Addresses Macedonian Congress

LD012114Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

["Dzemil Vejseli's Report at the Macedonian Trade Union Congress"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Skopje--Parallel with developing socioeconomic relations and despite many difficulties which have always accompanied the birth of new things, we have attained major results in extending our republic's material basis during the past 4 intercongress years. The Macedonian social product rose at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent and national income at the rate of 5.5 percent, while industrial production had an annual growth rate of 6.5 percent. There was also a change in the dynamics and structure of investment outlay. Investments in fixed economic assets grew at an annual rate of 8.4 percent, with a rate of 17 percent in industry, as a result of which the Macedonian economy acquired a great number of new, reconstructed and modernized capacities.

This dynamic economic development has enabled a rise in the average annual employment rate of over 4 percent and a considerable improvement in the educational and other qualifications of employees in all economic fields and branches.

Significant results were achieved in improving the workers' standard of living and social security, in improving health protection, in enhancing working conditions and in humaizing the working and living environment. Over 36,000 apartments were built during this period. Apartment building for workers on low personal income has become a constant commitment of organizations of associated labor. Some 2,500 apartments were allocated through 1977 and over 700 are under construction. The standard of living grew at the rate of 5.2 percent and social standard at the rate of 10.3 percent. Over 85 percent of employees can now buy warm meals. This positive assessment was set out by Dzemil Vejseli, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia, in his introductory report on the trade unions' tasks in further developing self-management socioconomic relations and socialist self-management political system at the 10th Congress of the Federation of Macedonian Trade Unions which began work in Skorje today.

About 1,100 delegates and guests are taking part in this broadest meeting of the Macedonian working class and working people, including delegations of trade union federations from all republics and provinces, a delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions led by Janos Sreder, secretary of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, and by top Macedonian officials in the republic and in the federation. Among the guests are nine representatives of Macedonian workers engaged in temporary work abroad as well.

Our activity in the ensuing period, Vejseli went on to say, must be channelled into more rapidly changing relations in the credit and monetary system. Financial organizations are still in a position to control the biggest part of associated labor' resources and credit continues to be the basic instrument for allocating assets and for financing extended reproduction, instead of doing this largely on the basis of associated labor and resources.

The president of the Council of Macedonian Trade Unions insisted that a more rational investment policy be decided directly by the workers and not by narrow technoeconomic structures or by circles outside associated labor. He also advocated better use of production capacity, a more responsible attitude toward work and social resources, and better use of working time and economies, because many untapped reserves exist in this field. Last year alone, this republic's economy lost nearly 2.6 million work hours, and installed machinery is used both inadequately and irrationally.

According to Vejseli's assessment, the key problem to which greater attention must be paid is the question of the economy's accumulative and reproductive capability. For several years now, the share of organizations of associated labor in distributed income has been reduced. This reduces the portion of income required to promote and extend the material basis of associated labor. For this reason, the federation of trade unions will involve itself more resolutely to change this situation. We must insure--said Vejseli--that all forms of expenditure, ranging from investment through personal and joint expenditure, must be reduced to a realistic framework, because overall expenditure has exceeded earned income for years.

Vejseli then spoke of the lack of coordination between the educational system and the requirements of our economy and social activities. He mentioned the fact that in this republic there were 1,542 unemployed people with high school education, whereas there are 1,704 job vacancies. According to Vejseli, the problem is that this republic has one type of cadre whereas economic and social activities require another. Regarding the overall efficiency of economic activity, it is particularly important to bring about a situation whereby contribution on the basis of control and use of social resources should be the yardstick in allocating joint income, which should not be predetermined but should depend on the size of acquired joint income.

Having noted that some economic groupings and branches acquire income much more easily than others, finding it easier to distribute it for all aspects of expenditure, including personal expenditure, than do other economic groupings and branches, which despite greater productivity earn a very low income, Vejseli advocated the establishment of approximately equal conditions to govern both economic activity and the ability to earn income. In conducting the policy of distributing income, we must proceed from the fact that in this period too much emphasis has been placed on general and joint consumption and that the economy's accumulative and reproduction capability is falling. This is why we must work to insure that the sociopolitical communities prepare their programs to include measures for reducing the burden on the economy, said Dzemil Vejseli in conclusion.

Cemerski Addresses Macedonian Congress

LD012052Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--Greeting the participants in the congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, noted that significant results had been obtained in casting aside and eliminating those ideologically unacceptable notions and tendencies which try to push the trade unions' activity onto peripheral questions and which resorted to technocratic and bureaucratic manipulations and pressures to blunt the sharp edge of the trade union struggle for the working class' historic interest. Having pointed out the questions in which the trade unions should become particularly involved, Cemerski said that the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia had already attained a fairly high degree of organizational, ideopolitical and action capability. However, we must note that its position is not yet satisfactory in view of the very complex and responsible tasks facing the trade unions.

In this context, Cemerski dwelt on the role of the basic organization of trade unions, stressing that it should develop the kind of work method which would make it possible for every question considered to be meaningful, concretely formulated, and to be backed by the necessary information, prepared by specialized services and business organs. This is the only way to enable the workers to become active and creative subjects and true protagonists of the decisionmaking process, as well as the basic force resisting any form of technocratic usurpation of their inalienable, material and self-management rights. At the same time, the workers will become in this way, an active factor in the struggle against manifestations of demagogy in their own environment, false solidarity, tolerant attitudes toward indiscipline and tendencies of group mongering relations, privatization, down-levelling processes, squandering and the like.

Cemerski stressed that it was necessary for the trade union political action to be channelled even more into solving important material and social development questions and implementation of socialist self-management relations in direct self-management practice. Only in this way will the trade unions assert themselves as protagonists of organized revolutionary action of the working class and of all working people. This means that it is the workers, organized in the trade unions, and not others acting on their behalf, who will actively fight to implement their self-management and other rights and their decisive position in social reproduction. The 10th Congress of the Federation of Macedonian Trade Unions was greeted on behalf of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions by Janos Sreder, secretary of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. Among other things, he stressed that the results obtained in income and net income distribution could not be ignored. They were great, but the quest to devise the basis and criteria for income and net income distribution and their constant improvement was one of the trade unions' basic tasks.

At the end of the morning plenary session, Djordji Uzunovski explained the draft statute of the Federation of Macedonian Trade Unions, which aims at establishing an organizational structure of the trade unions federation to be adapted to self-management processes in associated labor and in our society as a whole. The most important change in the new statute is that the role, tasks and method of activity of the federation of trade unions and the political system of self-management are clearly defined. The document clearly expresses the class nature of the federation of trade unions, incorporating positive experience in organizing and in the activities of the Federation of Macedonian Trade Unions. The congress will resume work this afternoon in four commissions.